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policies familiarly known as the fallacies of unionism—have received the sanction of the Association or of its member unions. These are described as fully and dispassionately as are the more creditable elements of the union's program. A thorough study of the much disputed weapon of collective bargaining concludes the volume.

On the whole the monograph merits praise. The presentation is descriptive and factual rather than interpretative; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions and to choose his own position in regard to the union movement. But he is aided toward a sound judgment by an accumulation of authoritative evidence clearly presented.

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Liquor Prohibition. By Archibald Douglass Dabney. The Michie Co., Charlottesville, 1920. pp. lvi, 477.

A legal historian will some day write his name on the tablets of fame by tracing, with due regard to the social, economic, and political background, the remarkable way in which prohibition became part of our organic law. He will also show how far reaching was the effect of the 18th Amendment in rooting up and casting aside settled principles of law deemed to mark the frontier beyond which government might not go in taking private property or in ordering the habits of citizens.

The author of *Liquor Prohibition*, however, narrows the scope of his work to a mere collation of decisions construing prohibition statutes arranged as logically as possible, with reference to the National Prohibition Act (commonly known as the Volstead Act), which was enacted for the purpose of enforcing under Title I, War Time Prohibition, and under Title II, the 18th Amendment. The author has taken the sections of the Act in sequence, and has cited such cases under each as he deemed applicable and pertinent. He has not attempted to analyze the statute or to group the provisions of the Act with regard to the subject-matter of the sections and their inter-relations. The omission of any reference to *Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries Co.* (Dec. 19, 1919) 251 U. S. 264, 40 Sup. Ct. 141, or *Ruppert v. Caffey* (Jan. 5, 1920) 251 U. S. 264, 40 Sup. Ct. 141, is persuasive of the fact that the book was unduly hastened to completion. The foregoing cases are decisive of many of the vital aspects of the Volstead Act, and unless the practicing lawyer is familiar with them and with other cases later decided, he cannot possibly have any adequate idea of the scope and limitations of the Act.

This lack is not made up by the copious citation of state decisions not pertinent to the Volstead Act, however helpful they might have been in dealing with the statutes of the several states enacted prior thereto. The usefulness of the book is further impaired by the author's failure to include an analytical table of contents. A collation of decided cases involves a critical comparison of the cases, to the end that discrepancies or agreement may be disclosed and analyzed. The omission of a proper table of contents compels the reader to rely solely upon the index if he would find citations on subjects with which he must deal in his practice or in his study of the law.

Here, too, the book seems defective. More than 2,000 cases are cited, and the author has tried to refer to the subject-matter to these cases in an index of less than ten pages. It is noteworthy that in an index which deals with such heads as Vinegar and Tickets, space was not found for Police Power, the proper exercise of which, since time out of mind, has been the basis upon which the vast bulk of prohibition legislation has been upheld by the courts.

There are innumerable cases cited touching on questions the discussion of which is not of any value in respect either of the Amendment or of the Volstead Act. Why should space have been given to cases dealing with the effect of serving liquor with meals, with definitions of a bar-room or of intoxicating liquors or sales on credit, which questions are no longer pertinent because of the express provisions of the Act itself?

It is hard to avoid the impression that the author has been content to compile a large bulk of decisions under state statutes, together with a negligible percentage of federal decisions and arrange them as well as he might under the provisions of the Volstead Act. Prohibition is now being enforced almost wholly under the Volstead Act, and the courts have held that all state statutes in conflict are superseded by it. The practicing lawyer, therefore, can gain little from a reference to cases decided by state courts construing state laws not now effective.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

- A Treatise on the Law and Procedure of Receivers.* By Henry G. Tardy. San Francisco, Bender-Moss Co., 1920. In Two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. xxxv, 1-1230; Vol. II, pp. 1231-2307.
- The Financial Organisation of Society.* By Harold G. Moulton. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1921. pp. xxiii, 789. \$4.00.
- The Employment of the Plebiscite in the Determination of Sovereignty.* By Johannes Mattern. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1920. pp. 214.
- Federal Criminal Law and Procedure.* By Elijah N. Zoline. With an Introduction by Henry Wade Rogers. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1921. In Three Volumes. Vol. I, pp. cxxxi, 1-505; Vol. II, pp. xi, 1-730; Vol. III, vii, 1-783.
- Labor's Crisis: An Employer's View of Labor Problems.* By Sigmund Mendelsohn. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1920. pp. xii, 171.
- Patent Law.* By John Barker Waite. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1920. pp. viii, 316. \$5.00.
- La Societe des Nations.* By M. F. Larnau. Paris, Librairie de la Societe du Recueil Sirey, 1920. pp. 86.